Charpentier – the musicality of genres and the celebration of the lion/fox king

Adapted pdf version (scrollable frames) of
the video with the same title, available at

https://archive.org/details/charpentier-the-musicality-of-genres-and-the-celebration-of-the-lion-fox-king

https://youtu.be/zerW0myQgFU

OCTUPUS
PMO

John Vanderlyn, The Gardens of Versailles

Traditionally, the masculine gender was associated with constancy, firmness, and virility (≈ refrain; military discipline; the regular course of the sun, whose rays are like Apollo's arrows).

John Vanderlyn, The Gardens of Versailles

In turn, the female gender was associated with the moon, as it had to manage its cycles and moods. This experience gave her vivacity, grace, astuteness, and subtlety, perceiving sensitivities and relationships (≈ diplomacy).

John Vanderlyn, The Gardens of Versailles

The royal couple embodied these characteristics, which ultimately converged specifically in the unifying figure of the titular sovereign.
The mystical body of the monarch synthesized the entire Nation (both male and female subjects) and all of great politics (war and diplomacy).

John Vanderlyn, The Gardens of Versailles

Hyacinthe Rigaud, Louis XIV of France, 1701.

The mystical body of the king as a lion-marshal (Battle of Steinkerque) and as a fox-diplomat (Treaty of Turin).

♂ ♀ ♂ ♀ ♂

Marc-Antoine Charpentier,
Te Deum (Prelude), 1698.

≈

Hyacinthe Rigaud, Louis XIV of France, 1701.

The mystical body of the king as a lion-marshal (Battle of Steinkerque) and as a fox-diplomat (Treaty of Turin).

⚥

Credits

Charpentier - the musicality of genres and the celebration of the lion/fox king, May 2026

Composition by Marc Antoine-Charpentier

Historical interpretation by Paulo Martins Oliveira

Audio components [only in the video version]
Te Deum (Prólogo), by Marc-Antoine Charpentier (wikimedia.org/Metzner)
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Te_Deum_Charpentier.ogg
Birds chirping and singing, by Carlito62

Visual components
Panoramic view of the Gardens of Versailles, by John Vanderlyn, Metropolitam Museum of Art (wikimedia.org)
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Panoramic_View_of_the_Palace_and_Gardens_of_Versailles_MET_DT2502.jpg

Portrait of Luís XIV de França, by Hyacinthe Rigaud, Louvre (wikimedia.org
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Portrait_of_Louis_XIV_of_France_in_Coronation_Robes_(by_Hyacinthe_Rigaud)_-_Louvre_Museum.jpg
Common symbol of the male and female genders (wikimedia.org/Fibonacci)
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Male_and_female_sign.svg
Symbol of the male gender (wikimedia.org/Kwamikagami)
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Male_symbol_(fixed_width).svg
Symbol of the female gender (wikimedia.org/Kwamikagami)
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Venus_symbol_(fixed_width).svg
Fleur-de-lis (wikimedia.org/Frater5)
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Fleur-de-lis-fill.svg

Bibliographic reference
Paulo Martins OLIVEIRA, “Charpentier e o retrato melódico do Rei-Total”, Sept.2024
https://www.academia.edu/124284688/Charpentier_e_o_retrato_mel%C3%B3dico_do_Rei_Total
coll. in https://archive.org/details/primeiro-octogono

[video version May 2026; this pdf version July 2026]